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THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

THE MESSAGE OF MAYOR FOX.

On our fifth page will be found the essential portions of the first annual message of Mayor Fox, which was transmitted to Councils this afternoon. The Mayor gives an interesting and able review of the affairs of the city, and we commend the message to the careful perusal of our readers. Our financial affairs have evidently received from the Mayor great attention, and he makes a number of suggestions that are worthy of thoughtful consideration. With regard to the Receiver of Taxes he thinks that it would be a great improvement if that officer were required to make to the City Treasurer each day exact statements of every item on his books, so that citizens could see for themselves whether they have been properly credited or not. This plan, in the Mayor's opinion, would obviate much difficulty and annoyance, and be a great protection to the citizens and the tax-payers. The Mayor thinks that the amount of outstanding taxes is not by any means as great as is supposed, and that a misapprehension has been caused by the loose manner in which the financial affairs of the city have been conducted, as citizens have frequently produced their tax receipts when called upon to pay the penalties of delinquencies, thereby showing that they had not been credited upon the Receiver's books. Such a system as is proposed would, in the Mayor's opinion, obviate such mistakes in the future. The Mayor takes up each of the city departments in like manner, and gives a detailed account of their financial and other operations during the year 1869, accompanied by many pertinent and sensible suggestions.

With reference to the police the Mayor contends that the present force is entirely insufficient for the present size and population of the city, as it is not greater to-day than it was during the administration of Mayor Conrad. In the rural districts especially the lack of proper police protection is severely felt, and the Mayor recommends that a mounted patrol shall be established in these sections of the city. During the administration of Mayor Yanx a mounted patrol was tried at Chesnut Hill at the expense of the citizens, as an experiment, and it gave such satisfaction as to warrant its organization as a permanent feature of our police system. The Mayor recommends that High Constables be done away with, and that the city be divided into four police districts, to be under the supervision of inspectors, and that the remaining High Constables be transferred to the detective force.

The Mayor's recommendation that the street lamps shall be lighted every night and all night will, we are certain, be received with universal favor. This is an improvement that has long been needed and that every citizen will appreciate. He also recommends that more light be placed on Delaware avenue, and that the docks that run up to Delaware avenue shall be fenced in at the expense of the property owners. These are both excellent suggestions.

We cannot, of course, allude in this place to all the points of the message in detail, and we refer our readers to the document itself. It is a clear, able, dispassionate, and unpartisan review of the municipal situation, and many of its suggestions if carried out cannot fail to be of great practical benefit.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A monstrous contemporary bitterly assails the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Instead of sharing in the general good wishes for the success of this gigantic enterprise, and in the desire that the Philadelphia interests identified with it should be successful in achieving an industrial triumph of the most brilliant and useful character, the journal in question is intensely anxious to throw discredit upon the whole project, to impugn the motives of its supporters, to awaken the fears of capitalists, to incite and strengthen Congressional opposition, and to convert what promises to be a grand success into a disastrous failure. The gentleman whom it has singled out as the objects of its animadversion have undertaken to establish a railway connection between the Pacific coast, in Oregon, and Lake Superior, without asking the National Government for a single dollar of money. And the gist of their offense, in the eyes of our vigilant contemporary, seems to consist in their vigorous efforts to put this immense undertaking on a financial basis that will ensure its completion. Their imputed crimes, according to its indictment, may be summed up as follows:—1. The Government has already promised to give them a large quantity of land, and they are asking for more. 2. They are selling their bonds at too large a discount, and thereby dealing too liberally with the purchasers of the bonds. 3. They are asking for the creation of a mortgage upon the whole property of the road, as a security to bondholders, and thereby offering too good terms to the capitalists from whom they obtain loans. 4. They are not only getting enough money to build the two hundred miles of the eastern end which are now being constructed, but enough to afford a handsome margin of profit to the contractors. 5. They are not only asking for and obtaining large sums in this country, but employing active agents to borrow money in Europe, and thus making the assurance of the com-

pletion of the road doubly sure. 6. They are stimulating emigration, asking the industrious Germans to settle along the line of the new road, and thus inviting to America tens of thousands of useful citizens.

All these charges will, when properly considered, only help to commend the road to public confidence and to stimulate subscriptions to the bonds. When wisely construed, the attacks of our contemporary will prove a first-class advertisement. Investors will decidedly prefer a land grant fifty miles wide across the continent to one which is only forty miles in width; and if they can buy bonds secured by such a magnificent domain, as well as by a mortgage upon the whole property and franchise of the projected road, at a heavy discount, we shall not wonder at their preference for an investment of this superior character. So far as the interests of the Government are concerned, the best method which past experience has developed for speedily conferring value upon the immense wastes of the West is the construction of the great highways which at once open an avenue to emigration and a road to market for agricultural and mineral products. As a mere pecuniary transaction the public treasury will gain immense sums by giving away half of a wide belt of land in return for the assurance that buffalo-stamping grounds and resorts for murderous savages will quickly be dotted with peaceful and productive settlements. We have no sympathy with the anguish experienced by our contemporary at the thought that German immigrants may be tempted from their peaceful homes to the now wilderness. Tens of thousands of their ancestors have sought their fortunes in this hospitable land and found them here. They may suffer some hardships, but as a people they rarely fail to achieve an honorable independence, and the disposition to purchase the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be greatly strengthened by the fact that a large portion of the land adjacent to its route will be occupied by this useful and untiring race.

In spite of the skillful employment of all these elements of success, however, our contemporary predicts a disastrous failure to the Northern Pacific enterprise, and its most serious charge is that the mortgage will eventually be foreclosed and the road sold for an insignificant sum to a small knot of stockholders. This assertion must go for what it is worth. The facts adduced to sustain it give irresistible strength to the opposite conclusion, and capitalists will base their judgments rather upon tangible evidence than random and ill-natured guess-work. No great public improvement was ever undertaken in this country without a host of croakers springing up to declare that it was either impracticable or ruinous. If their counsel had been heeded we should have nothing better than mud-roads and mountain mule-paths up to this day. America has become rich, populous, and powerful because she has cherished and sustained progressive enterprises, and it will require a great deal better logic than our contemporary has yet adduced to persuade her people to put down brakes and reverse their engines.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The performance of the National House of Representatives in the case of J. F. Sypher, claiming to be the Representative elect for the First Congressional district of Louisiana, was not calculated to raise it very high in the esteem of the people of the country, or to inspire them with a very exalted idea of the integrity and statesmanlike qualities of the men who profess to represent them in Congress. The members behaved like a set of gerrymandering politicians, as in fact most of them are, and there is no other word to characterize this performance but—contemptible. The Election Committee, to whom Sypher's credentials had been referred, reported a resolution declaring him entitled to his seat, although there was not a single member of the committee but knew they were perpetrating a deliberate falsehood by so doing. The proceedings by which Sypher managed to be returned as the member-elect from the First Congressional district were attended by such open and barefaced frauds that there was but one course left for members of Congress who had any respect for themselves, regard for their official oaths, or the slightest consideration for the welfare of the country, and that was for them to declare that no election whatever was held, and that nobody was entitled to the seat. Mr. Sypher, however, professes to be a Republican, and on the supposition that his voice and vote would strengthen the Republican party in the House the Committee on Elections agreed to admit him. This is the real explanation for their action, and it is the only explanation that can be given or that will for a moment be accepted by the decent men of the country.

There appeared to be a slight remnant of virtue in the House, however, and in the first vote there was a majority of three against the report of the committee. Afterwards, however, several members changed their votes, thereby declaring Sypher a member of the House by seventy-eight yeas to seventy-three nays. Just as Sypher was about to be sworn in, however, a motion to reconsider the vote was made and carried, and a substitute for the resolution of the Election Committee, declaring that there had been no valid election, was adopted by a vote of one hundred yeas to sixty-seven nays. Although the final result was gratifying enough, the disgraceful vacillation of the House in reaching it deserves severe condemnation.

The plea that Mr. Sypher ought to have been admitted to his seat because he is a Republican should not be conceded for a moment by any one in or out of Congress who has the real interests of the party or the country at heart. We know that this plea has not been openly urged, but it cannot be denied that it was the real influencing motive that determined the action of those who cast their

votes in Sypher's favor. The policy of the Republican party is based upon great principles, and it appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the country to support it because of those principles. The moment that it countenances any such dirty business as this it will deserve to fall, and it will fall. We desire most sincerely that all the late Rebel States shall be represented by loyal men and good Republicans, but it is better that Democrats and ex-Rebels should occupy the seats in the Senate and House than that any countenance whatever should be given to the impostors who are attempting to use the Republican party for their own advancement, and to aid them in their iniquities. It is high time that a firm and decided stand was taken upon this matter, and the politicians who are trying to drag down the party to their own dirty level were given to understand that they will receive no countenance or support, and that the very fact of their calling themselves Republicans will be regarded as an additional reason why they are to be discountenanced by every member of the party who respects himself or who cares for the welfare of the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Public Place. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 126 CHESTNUT STREET. THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHERIDAN'S RIDE STILL THE ATTRACTION. GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING, BY THE FRENCH ARTIST, T. RUCHANAN READ. EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. OVER 70,000 VISITORS. THE FORM REEDITED TWICE A DAY. AT 4 P. M. AND 9 P. M. BY MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the eminent Tracings and Etchings Painter, in size 2 1/2 inches, price \$10. Admission, 10 cents. Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

NEW YORK MEDICAL UNIVERSITY. A numerous assemblage, including many prominent members of the press, were present last evening to celebrate the anniversary of the New York Medical University, in the magnificent reception-rooms of the college building, at No. 5 University Place. The proceedings were opened by Secretary Powell reading the sixth annual report, from which it transpired that during the year 1869 the large number of 25,500 patients had been treated. Of this number 15,000 had been restored to health, and but 300 pronounced incurable. Some 6000 desperate cases had been greatly relieved, and many had not been further reported. The University is duly incorporated by the State of New York, and has branches in most of the prominent cities throughout the Union. Like most new undertakings the University has been persecuted; but it would appear that the sound basis of its foundation, notwithstanding all opposition, is daily gaining the public confidence. During the year 1869 1200 students passed a satisfactory examination and became graduates. Professor J. Walter Scott then read an able discourse upon "Medical Education in this Country," in which he presented a comparison to which all prominent reformers had been subjected, especially those of the medical profession. His remarks were also to some extent illustrated by the cases made by members of the University during the year, especially referring to cancer and emphysema. The treatment of cancer by chemical chromium was wonderful, as within a few hours after the application the tumor became perfectly carbonated and detached. In cases of smallpox carbolic acid was a proven specific. Professor Huxley read a paper upon "The Alcoholic 'Why Left the Allopathic School,'" in which he alluded to the enormous systems still pursued. He claims the chemical school to be the most successful, and also that it is gradually revolutionizing the practice of physic in this country.

After terminating the business reports the company adjourned to a splendid supper, where good fellowship and joviality prevailed until a late hour. The pleasure of the evening was greatly heightened by Mr. J. G. Robbins, who has rendered in a style that gained universal applause. New York. The Philadelphia Branch of the New York Medical University is represented in this city by M. JOSEPH, 140 N. BROADWAY, SEVENTH STREET, and CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH WARD will be held at the PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 21, to take action under the call of the General Committee. All are invited to attend. O. V. GATTO, President. J. W. BANISTER, Secretary. 429 1/2

ALL SHOULD ATTEND PROFESSOR MORRISON'S LECTURE, THE EVENING OF MONDAY, APRIL 19, at 8 o'clock, at the WEST DEAN SQUARE ACADEMY (S. W. corner MARKET and MERKLE).

"THE EYE AND VISION." The experiments will be of the most brilliant character. 419 1/2

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAGHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE, EAST TWENTY-NINTH CHESTNUT STREET, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 19, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Place Rooms of J. R. Gould, No. 24 Chestnut Street, and No. 24 Arch Street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—VOTES ON the question of opening the Library open as a Reading Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. Many of the numbers have not received the ballots sent to them; they can procure them at the Library. T. MORRIS PEROT, President. 419 1/2

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH APRIL, THE SPRING AND FINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one hour. 416 1/2

UNITED STATES TREASURY. PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1870. On and after the 22d instant, interest on May 1 proc. will be paid without rebate. GEORGE KYSTER, Assistant Treasurer U. S. 412 1/2

CLOTHING. GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street. R. & W. Selling Spring Suits from our Superduper Stock. Superior to all others in Style. Superior to all others in Economy. Superior to all others in Beauty. Superior to all others in Durability. Superior to all others in Cleanliness. Superior to all others in Comfort. Mr. Sypher, however, professes to be a Republican, and on the supposition that his voice and vote would strengthen the Republican party in the House the Committee on Elections agreed to admit him. This is the real explanation for their action, and it is the only explanation that can be given or that will for a moment be accepted by the decent men of the country.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, 8 W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. NOW IN STORE. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 412 1/2

LOOKING-GLASSES OF WARRANTED MANUFACTURE, VERY BEST FRENCH PLATES, SELLING AT COST, UNTIL MAY 1. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDAL SILVER. BRIDAL SILVER. BRIDAL SILVER. GORHAM PLATE. AT PRESENT GOLD PRICES. Special Designs and Monograms Furnished. 107 1/2

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE, JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS, No. 1124 CHESTNUT Street, 421 1/2

PIANOS. GRAND OPENING. RARE CHANCE. WILLIAM BLASIUS' New Piano Store, (Next door to my former place.) 1008

CHESTNUT STREET. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT Wholesale Prices, THE "DECKER BROS." UNRIVALED PIANOS, (Superior to Steingway's), KEANICH, BACH & COMPANY'S, (Equal to Steingway's), and (42 1/2) SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

CHARLES BLASIUS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' World-Renowned Pianos, (Agent for Steingway & Sons since 1854.) AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 415 1/2

ALBRECHT, KIRK & BORNHOLD, MANUFACTURERS OF FINEST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREHOUSES, No. 419 ARCH Street. SUMMER RESORTS. CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY. New Stockton Hotel, OPENS JUNE 25, 1870. TERMS \$10 PER DAY. (1500 PER WEEK. Rooms can be engaged upon application to me, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 418 1/2 CHARLES DUFFY, PROPRIETOR. M'KIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May, N. J., now opening for guests. JOHN M'KIN, Proprietor. 410 1/2

GRAND INAUGURATION OF LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING The whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mo-hairs, 37 1/2 Cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mo-hairs, 45 Cents.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.

Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.

One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

HOSIERY. COOK & BROTHER, RETAILERS OF HOSIERY GOODS, Exclusively of their own importation, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMANY, In all desirable qualities of SILK, BALBRIGGAN, MERINO, COTTON, THREAD. Messrs C & B. offer their entire RETAIL STOCK at a reduction of 20 PER CENT. upon their prices for 1869. 32 1/2

PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street, HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF HOSIERY AND MERINO WEAR, AT THE LOWEST PRICES. N. B.—Gourin's best make of KID GLOVES, at \$1.75; other makes at \$1 and \$1.50. 2 1/2 if that's all. I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASSETT, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. I guarantee that all bodies will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period. 430 1/2 JOSEPH A. MARKLEY, Undertaker, N. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTERWOOD Sts. 430 1/2

2 cases of French Foulard Mo-hairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per yard.

Chene Silks of the latest designs of the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at \$3.25, \$2.50.

Striped Silks from \$1.50 to \$2.00

Black Canvas Bareges, extra superior Quality, 62 1/2 Cents.

Do. do. 75 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to \$6.00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES. 4 1/2 1/2

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. LOWEST PRICES.

NEWEST FABRICS Scotch Bannockburns. English Cassimeres. French Coatings. French Cassimeres. Paris Vestings. White Corduroys.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co., No. 34 South SECOND Street, 339 1/2

COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 106 of HOTEL FRONT STREET TO LET for use as a respectable party. 43 1/2